SECTION 6. CONFIGURING THE EXECUTIVE MANAGER SERVER

6.1 Scope

This section provides detailed instructions on configuring the GCCS Executive Manager (EM) Server. These procedures address an EM server that is also the NIS+ and Sybase server which is the GCCS recommended EM server configuration. It is not mandatory that the NIS+ and Sybase servers also be on the EM server. Section 6.8 provides instructions for creating a GCCS COE Kernel Network Installer on the EM server.

6.2 Initializing the Executive Manager Server

The GCCS Kernel version 2.2 will automatically run the "*EM_make_server*" script, which creates an EM server, when the system is rebooted after the kernel has been loaded and configured. The only time that "*EM_make_server*" script is not automatically run is when the system does not have a separate */h/data/global* partition, either local or NFS mounted. This exception was necessary to address the AGCCS SPARC 20s where the */h/data/global* partition is located on SPARCstorage arrays and is not available when the kernel is initially installed.

Verifying system as EM Server and perform the following steps:

1. Log in as **root.**

2. Execute the following:

   `/h/EM/progs/EM_mode`<**Return**>.

```
SERVER
```

3. If the system does not respond with "SERVER" execute the following:

   `/h/EM/systools/EM_make_server`<**Return**>

```
40 blocks
177 blocks
```

4. To insure that the */h/data/global* files system was correctly set up execute the following:

   `ls -l /h/data/global/EMDATA`<**Return**>

```
total 26
drwxrwx---    2 root     gccs          512 May 29 16:35 appconfig
drwxrwx---    2 root     gccs          512 Jun 18 08:24 config
drwxrwx---    2 root     gccs          512 Jul 11 18:24 log
drwxr-xr-x    4 root     other         512 Jul 10 18:04 msql
drwxrwx---    2 root     gccs          512 May 29 16:35 security
drwxrwx---    2 root     gccs          512 May 30 11:40 sybase
drwxrwx---    2 root     gccs          512 Jun 25 08:41 transfer
```

6.3 Initializing the NIS+ Server

During the installation of the kernel, scripts were created to assist you in creating a NIS+ server or client. In addition you had the option of inputting data to set up the NIS+ hosts and netgroup files. All NIS+ data files are located in */etc/nis*, the NIS+ administration scripts are located in */etc/nis/admin*.

6.3.1 Verifying NIS+ Data Files Are Accurate

1. Execute the following:

   `cd /etc/nis` **<Return>**
   `more hosts` **<Return>**

```
Following is an EXAMPLE only:

164.117.210.77   alpha amhserver
164.117.210.51   facit
164.117.210.3    hardey
164.117.210.4    laurel
164.117.210.21   mobius
164.117.210.64   beta
164.117.210.65   mike
164.117.210.169  lorax
164.117.210.166  brady
164.117.210.63   martin
164.117.210.61   zeppo
164.117.210.62   zorro
```

2. Insure that all the workstations/servers in your NIS+ domain are included. If not, edit the file appropriately.

3. Execute the following to check out the passwd file:

   `more passwd` **<Return>**

```
secman:x:100:1:Security Admin:/h/USERS/secman/Scripts:/bin/csh
```

4. Insure that the entry for *secman* appears exactly as shown above. If not, correct it.

5. Execute the following to check out the shadow file:

   more shadow <Return>

```
secman:sDopf20kucL2a:9654::::::
```

6. Insure that the entry for *secman* appears exactly as shown above. If not, correct it.

7. Execute the following to check out the netgroup file:

   more netgroup <Return>

Following is an EXAMPLE of a netgroup file:

```
allowed (alpha,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (beta,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (brady,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (facit,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (hardey,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (laurel,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (lorax,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (martin,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (mike,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (mobius,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (zeppo,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
allowed (zorro,-,osprey.gccs.nis.)
```

8. Insure that the netgroup file is correct. If not, edit the file appropriately.

9. Verify the NIS+ group file is correct by executing the following:

   more group <Return>

Following is the NIS+ group file for a site where AMHS is used. If you are not using AMHS only the first two entries (gccs, admin) should appear.

```
gccs::100:secman
admin::101:secman
topic::200:
amh_cwp::201:
amh_excl::202:
amh_fbis::203:
amh_limd::204:
amh_nato::205:
amh_pers::206:
amh_spec::207:
amh_ts::208:
amh_rel::209:
```

10. Insure that the NIS+ group file is accurate. If not, edit the file appropriately.

11. In the GCCS 2.2 Kernel the networks file is being added to NIS+. Verify that it represents the EM server */etc/networks* file by executing the following:

    more networks <**Return**>

Following is an EXAMPLE of NIS+ "networks" file.

```
#ident    "@(#)networks   1.4   92/07/14 SMI"   /* SVr4.0 1.1   */
#
# The networks file associates Internet Protocol (IP) network numbers
# with network names.  The format of this file is:
#
#    network-name    network-number  nicknames . . .
#
# The loopback network is used only for intra-machine communication
#
loopback   127
#
# Internet networks
#
arpanet         10         arpa # Historical
subnet1.gccs 164.117.210.255
```

12. Insure that the NIS+ networks file is identical to the EM servers */etc/inet/networks* file. If not, copy the */etc/inet/networks* file to */etc/nis*.
13. The automounter files (auto_home, auto_master, and auto_direct) have also been added to the

NIS+ files. If you wish to add entries to them do so at this time. Examples of these files are shown below:

```
auto_master file:
# Master map for automounter
#
+auto_master
/net       -hosts          -nosuid
/home      auto_home
/-         auto_direct

auto_home file:
# Home directory map for automounter
#
+auto_home

auto_direct file:
# auto_direct directory for the automounter
+auto_direct
/usr/share/man -ro acserver:/usr/man
```

14. The "End User Support" level of the Solaris 2.3 operating system does not provide man pages. To facilitate man pages an entry has been added to the "*auto_direct*" file to automatically mount the man pages from a system that has the "Entire Distribution" loaded (usually a SPARC 1000/2000). To use this feature you must change the "**acserver**" entry in the **auto_direct** file to the hostname of the platform that is sharing */usr/man*.

15. Verify that the scripts that initialize the NIS+ server have the correct NIS+ domain and correct NIS+ server name by executing the following.

    cd /etc/nis/admin<**Return**>
    cat nis_server<**Return**>

```
#!/bin/ksh
#
#    nis_server
#
#  NIS+ domainname will replace "nisdom" when kernel is installed.

/usr/lib/nis/nisserver-r -d  osprey.gccs.nis.
#
#
/usr/lib/nis/nispopulate-F -p /etc/nis -d osprey.gccs.nis.

nischmod n+r passwd.org_dir

echo `domainname` > /etc/defaultdomain

read RETURN?'Rebooting the system to activate NIS+, hit return when
ready.'

init 6
```

16. The **Aosprey.gccs.nis.@** should be replaced with the NIS+ domainname you specified when loading the GCCS COE Kernel. If not, correct it.

17. Check out the **A***nis_server_post***@** script by executing the following:

    more nis_server_post <Return>

```
#!/bin/ksh
#
#    nis_server_post
#
nischmod n+r passwd.org_dir

/usr/bin/nisgrpadm-a  admin.osprey.gccs.nis.
secman.osprey.gccs.nis.

su - secman -c "/usr/lib/nis/nisclient-u"
```

18. The **Aosprey.gccs.nis.@** should be replaced with the NIS+ domain name you specified when loading the GCCS COE Kernel. If not, correct it.

6.3.2 Initializing the NIS+ Server

1. Execute the following to begin process of initializing NIS+ server:

   `/etc/nis/admin/nis_server`<Return>

```
This script sets up this machine "osprey" as a NIS+
Root Master Server for domain osprey.gccs.nis.

Domainname              : osprey.gccs.nis.
NIS+ Group               : admin.osprey.gccs.nis.
YP compatibility         : OFF
Security level              : 2=DES

Is this information correct? (Y or N)
```

2. Answer [**y**] if the information is correct and press<**Return**>.

```
This script will set up your machine as a Root Master server for
domain osprey.gccs.nis.

Use "nisclient -r" to restore your current network service
environment.
Do you want to continue? (Y or N)
```

3. Answer [**y**] and press <**Return**>.

```
setting up domain information "osprey.gccs.nis." ...
mv: cannot access /etc/defaultdomain

setting up switch information ...

running nisinit ...
This machine is in the osprey.gccs.nis. NIS+ domain.
Setting up root server ...
All done.

starting root server at security level 0 ...

running nissetup ...
org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
groups_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
passwd.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
group.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
auto_master.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
auto_home.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
bootparams.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
cred.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
ethers.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
hosts.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
mail_aliases.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
sendmailvars.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
netmasks.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
netgroup.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
networks.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
protocols.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
rpc.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
services.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created
timezone.org_dir.osprey.gccs.nis. created

adding credential for osprey.osprey.gccs.nis...
Enter login password:
```

4. Enter the **root password** and press <**Return**>.

```
Wrote secret key into /etc/.rootkey

setting NIS+ group admin.osprey.gccs.nis. ...

restarting root server at security level 2 ...

The system is now configured as a root server for domain
osprey.gccs.nis.
You can now populate the standard NIS+ tables by using the
nispopulate or /usr/lib/nis/nisaddent commands.

NIS+ Domainname         : osprey.gccs.nis.
Directory Path               : /etc/nis

Is this information correct? (Y or N)
```

5. Answer [**y**]and press <**Return**>.

```
This script will populate the following NIS+ tables for domain
osprey.gccs.nis. from the files in /etc/nis:
auto_master auto_home ethers group hosts networks passwd protocols services rpc netmasks bootparams
netgroup aliases shadow

Do you want to continue? (Y or N)
```

6. Answer [**y**] and press <**Return**>.

```
populating auto_master table from file /etc/nis/auto_master...
auto_master table done.

populating auto_home table from file /etc/nis/auto_home...
auto_home table done.

**WARNING: file /etc/nis/ethers does not exist!
        ethers table will not be loaded.

populating group table from file /etc/nis/group...
group table done.

populating hosts table from file /etc/nis/hosts...
hosts table done.

Populating the NIS+ credential table for domain osprey.gccs.nis.
from hosts table.  The passwd used will be nisplus.

dumping hosts table...
loading credential table...

The credential table for domain osprey.gccs.nis. has been populated.

populating networks table from file /etc/nis/networks...
networks table done.

populating passwd table from file /etc/nis/passwd...
passwd table done.

Populating the NIS+ credential table for domain osprey.gccs.nis.
from passwd table.  The passwd used will be nisplus.

dumping passwd table...
loading credential table...

The credential table for domain osprey.gccs.nis. has been populated.

**WARNING: file /etc/nis/protocols does not exist!
        protocols table will not be loaded.
```

```
**WARNING: file /etc/nis/services does not exist!
        services table will not be loaded.

**WARNING: file /etc/nis/rpc does not exist!
        rpc table will not be loaded.

**WARNING: file /etc/nis/netmasks does not exist!
        netmasks table will not be loaded.

**WARNING: file /etc/nis/bootparams does not exist!
        bootparams table will not be loaded.

populating netgroup table from file /etc/nis/netgroup...
netgroup table done.

**WARNING: file /etc/nis/aliases does not exist!
        aliases table will not be loaded.

populating shadow table from file /etc/nis/shadow...
shadow table done.

nispopulate failed to populate the following tables:
ethers protocols services rpc netmasks bootparams aliases
Rebooting the system to activate NIS+, hit return when ready.
```

7. Press <**Return**> when ready to reboot.

8. Login as root and execute the following to complete the installation of the NIS+ server:

   /etc/nis/admin/nis_server_post <**Return**>

```
Added Asecman.osprey.gccs.nis@ to group Aadmin.osprey.gccs.nis@

Please enter the network password that your administrator gave you.

Please enter the Secure-RPC password for secman:
```

9. Enter [**nisplus**] and press <**Return**>.

```
Please enter the login password for secman:
```

10. Enter [**vinson**] and press <**Return**>.

11. If this system is sharing file systems the A*/etc/dfs/dfstab*@ will have to be modified to use the NIS Anetgroup@ file to restrict access. To determine if the system is sharing any file systems execute the following:

    /usr/sbin/share<**Return**>

```
-          /h/USERS    anon=0   A @
```

12. Line (s) similar to the one shown above should be displayed if the platform is sharing file systems.

13. To restrict access to the Aanon=0" file systems script has been provided that modifies the */etc/dfs/dfstab* file. To execute this script do the following:

    cd /etc/nis/admin<**Return**>
    ./netgroup_share<**Return**>

```
Enter the group name you wish to use, name [allowed] recommended.
```

14. The GCCS COE Kernel built the NIS+ Anetgroup@ file with a group name of Aallowed@. If you are using that Anetgroup@ enter Aallowed@. Otherwise, use the group name you specified and press <**Return**>.

6.3.3 NIS+ Server Checkout

1. The */etc/nsswitch.nisplus* is replaced by the */etc/nsswitch.conf* file used by GCCS. Consequently the correct Ansswitch.conf@ file should be in place after the NIS+ server is initialized. The file should look like the following. Note the Aautomount@ and Anetwork@ entries are now Anisplus files@ vs just Afiles@ in GCCS 2.1.

```
#
# /etc/nsswitch.nisplus:
#
# An example file that could be copied over to /etc/nsswitch.conf; it
# uses NIS+ (NIS Version 3) in conjunction with files.
#
# "hosts:" and "services:" in this file are used only if the
/etc/netconfig
# file contains "switch.so" as a nametoaddr library for "inet"
transports.

# the following two lines obviate the "+" entry in /etc/passwd and
/etc/group.
passwd:      nisplus files
group:       files nisplus

# You must also set up the /etc/resolv.conf file for
# DNS name server lookup.  See resolv.conf(4).
hosts:          files dns nisplus [NOTFOUND=return]

services:       files
# "networks"    added to nisplus for GCCS 2.2
networks:       nisplus files
protocols:      files
rpc:            files
ethers:         files
netmasks:       files
bootparams:     files

publickey:      nisplus

netgroup:       nisplus

# "automount" added to nisplus for GCCS 2.2
automount:      files nisplus
aliases:        files nisplus
sendmailvars:   files nisplus
```

2. Verify that NIS+ is operating correctly by executing the following:

   niscat passwd.org_dir<**Return**>

```
secman:puNbJU.apVpGc:100:1:Security
Admin:/h/USERS/secman/Scripts:/bin/csh:9654:::::
```

niscat group.org_dir<Return>

NOTE: Only Agccs@ and Aadmin@ will appear if AMHS is not used at your site.

```
gccs::100:secman
admin::101:secman
topic::200:amhs_dba
amh_cwp::201:amhs_dba
amh_excl::202:amhs_dba
amh_fbis::203:amhs_dba
amh_limd::204:amhs_dba
amh_nato::205:amhs_dba
amh_pers::206:amhs_dba
amh_spec::207:amhs_dba
amh_ts::208:amhs_dba
amh_rel::209:amhs_dba
```

6.4 Installing Sybase

6.4.1 Required Information

A new Sybase segment has been created that is self initializing, eliminating the need to manually configure and initialize Sybase. You will be required to know the following information before installing Sybase.

a. Will raw disk partitions or UNIX files systems be used: Raw:_____ File Systems:_____
b. Identify Devices:

1. Raw disk partitions (GCCS Standard): c0t2d0s4, c0t2d0s5, etc.

Master Device (17MB):_____
Systemprocs Device (12MB):_____
DB Device (100MB):_____
Log Device (100MB):_____

Or

2. UNIX directory (i.e. /home2/sybase):_____

c. Will Sybase database provided with segment be used to initialize Sybase: Yes:___ No: ___
d. Location of site provided Sybase backup if used:_____
e. Sybase Asa@ password: _____ .

6.4.2 Loading Sybase Segment

Load the Sybase 10.0.2 segment using the Segment Installer. The following questions/dialog will appear during the installation.

Table 6.4.2-1. GCCS 2.2 Segment Release Installation

Application	Version	Size	Tape	Comments
Executive Manager Only Segments				
SYBASE	10.0.2.05		2.2 (AP.2)	

Perform the following steps:

```
Identify if you are building the primary or a hot/cold  backup Sybase
server

1) Primary Sybase Server
2) Hot Backup Sybase Server
3) Cold Backup Sybase Server
Sybase Server Type?
```

1. Enter [**1**] and press <**Return**>.

```
You are building a Primary Sybase Server

Is this description correct?(y/n)[n]:
```

NOTE: GCCS does not provide licenses for hot backup Sybase servers. The site is responsible for obtaining the appropriate licenses.

```
Are you using raw disk partitions for Sybase?(y/n)[n]:
```

2. Enter **[y]** and press <**Return**>.
3. Enter the appropriate answer and press<**Return**>. If you are not using raw partitions go to step 12.

```
Enter the 17MB partiton (i.e. c0t2d0s4) used for MASTER Device:
```

4. Enter the correct paritition and press<**Return**>.

```
You have entered:   c0t2d0s4

Is this the correct partition?(y/n)[n]:
```

5. Enter **[y]** and press <**Return**>.

```
Warning: Current Disk has mounted partitions.

============================================
The partition exist and is the correct size.
============================================

Enter the 12MB partiton (i.e. c0t2d0s4) used for SYSTEMPROCS Device:
```

6. Enter correct partition and press<**Return**>.

```
You have entered:   c0t2d0s5

Is this the correct partition?(y/n)[n]:
```

7. Enter **[y]** and press <**Return**>.

```
Warning: Current Disk has mounted partitions.

============================================
The partition exist and is the correct size.
============================================


Enter the 100MB partiton (i.e. c0t2d0s4) used for DB Device
```

8. Enter the correct partition and press<**Return**>.

```
You have entered:   <example:  c0t2d0s6>

Is this the correct partition?(y/n)[n]:
```

9. Enter **[y]** and press <**Return**>.

```
Warning: Current Disk has mounted partitions.

==========================================
The partition exist and is the correct size.
==========================================


Enter the 100MB partiton (i.e. c0t2d0s4) used for LOG Device:
```

10. Enter the correct partition and press<**Return**>.

```
You have entered:   <example:  c0t2d0s6>

Is this the correct partition?(y/n)[n]:
```

11. Enter **[y]** and press <**Return**>. Go to step 14 to continue.

```
NOTE: The following appears if you are not using raw partitions.

WARNING: The directory you specify must have
at least 229 Mbytes of available disk space.

You must enter the full path along with the directory where
the Sybase database will be stored. (i.e. /home1/sybase)

Enter the directory where the Sybase database will be stored:
```

12. Enter the specified directory and press<**Return**>.

```
NOTE: The following appears if you are not using raw partitions.

You have entered: <example: /home2/sybase >

Is this the correct file system?(y/n)[n]:
```

13. Enter **[y]** and press **<Return>**.

```
You may use the default Sybase dump provided with this segment
or a Sybase dump created at your site (e.g. by System Maintenance)

Do you want to use the default Sybase dump (y/n)[y]:
```

14. Answer [**y**] if you intend to use the Sybse dump provided with the segment or [**n**] if you wish to use a Sybase dump created at your site, then press **<Return>**.

```
Asked if not using default Sybase dump.

Please enter entire path and file name of Sybase dump file
(for example /h/USERS/BACKUP/sybase/db_saves/gccs_dump)
:
```

15. Enter the requested information and press **<Return>**.

```
Asked if not using default Sybase dump.

You have entered /h/USERS/BACKUP/sybase/db_saves/gccs_dump.091296

Is this the correct path(y/n)[n]:
```

16. Answer **[y]** if correct and press **<Return>**.

xterm with title "Setting Partition Permissions"
(Appears only if raw partitions are being used.)

```
crw-------   1 sybase   sys       32, 20 Sep 28 17:14
/dev/rdsk/c0t2d0s4
crw-------   1 sybase   sys       32, 21 Sep 28 17:14
/dev/rdsk/c0t2d0s5
crw-------   1 sybase   sys       32, 22 Sep 28 17:14
/dev/rdsk/c0t2d0s6
crw-------   1 sybase   sys       32, 23 Sep 28 17:14
/dev/rdsk/c0t2d0s7
```

17. Press <**Return**> to clear the widow. Not displayed if using UNIX file systems.

xterm with title "Sybase Initialization"

```
The log file for this session is
'/h/COTS/SYBASE/init/logs/log0929.001'.
Port '6500' is registered to 'u6sybase'.  Either choose a different
port address or make sure that this port is available before
continuing.
Running task to update SQL Server entry in interfaces file.
Task to update SQL Server entry in interfaces file succeeded.
Running task to create the master device.
Building the master device
.............................Done
Task to create the master device succeeded.
Running task to update the SQL Server runserver file.
Task to update the SQL Server runserver file succeeded.
Running task to boot the SQL Server.
waiting for server 'GCCS' to boot...
Task to boot the SQL Server succeeded.
Running task to create the sybsystemprocs database.
sybsystemprocs database created.
Task to create the sybsystemprocs database succeeded.
Running task to install system stored procedures.
.....................................................................
.....................................
.............................Done
Task to install system stored procedures succeeded.
Running task to set permissions for the 'model' database.
.Done
Task to set permissions for the 'model' database succeeded.
Running task to set the default character set and/or default sort
order for the SQL Server.
Setting the default character set to iso_1
Sort order 'binary' has already been installed.
Character set 'iso_1' is already the default.
Sort order 'binary' is already the default.
Task to set the default character set and/or default sort order for
the SQL Server succeeded.
Running task to set the default language.
Setting the default language to us_english
Language 'us_english' is already the default.
Task to set the default language succeeded.
Configuration completed successfully.
Exiting.
The log file for this session is
'/h/COTS/SYBASE/init/logs/log0929.001'.
```

```
Password correctly set.
Account unlocked.
New login created.
(return status = 0)
New user added.
(return status = 0)
```

18. Sybase database is now up and running.

```
xterm titled "Sybase "sa" Password"

Enter new sa password:
sybase1
Password correctly set.
(return status = 0)
```

19. Enter the Sybase "sa" password and press **<Return>**.

6.5 Running "Update_for_Groups" Script

Prior to adding any user accounts the **"update_for_groups"** script located in */h/EM/systools* must be executed. This script converts all the projects and positions into UNIX groups, among other less obvious things. To execute this script do the following:

1. Login as sysadmin and execute the following:

   cd /h/EM/systools<**Return**>
   ./update_for_groups | tee update_log<**Return**>

```
Processing Projects...
Created Group = 'Prj_9000', Group Id = '9000'
Added group for Project = 'Day To Day Operations', Group Name =
'Prj_9000', Group Id = '9000'
Created Group = 'Prj_9001', Group Id = '9001'
Added group for Project = 'GCCS', Group Name = 'Prj_9001', Group Id =
'9001'

Processing Positions...
Created Group = 'Pos_9002', Group Id = '9002'
Added group for Project = 'GCCS', Position = 'GCCSUSER', Group Name =
'Pos_9002', Group Id = '9002'
Created Group = 'Pos_9003', Group Id = '9003'
Added group for Project = 'GCCS', Position = 'SYSADMIN', Group Name =
'Pos_9003', Group Id = '9003'
Created Group = 'Pos_9004', Group Id = '9004'
Added group for Project = 'GCCS', Position = 'SYSMAN', Group Name =
'Pos_9004', Group Id = '9004'
Created Group = 'Pos_9005', Group Id = '9005'
Added group for Project = 'Day To Day Operations', Position = 'USER',
Group Name = 'Pos_9005', Group Id = '9005'

Processing User Profiles...
Added User = 'Security Admin' to Group = 'Prj_9001       '.
Added User = 'secman' to Group = 'Pos_9003       '
User = 'sysadmin', already a member of Group = 'Prj_9001       '.
Added User = 'System Manager' to Group = 'Prj_9001       '.
User = 'sysadmin', already a member of Group = 'Pos_9002       '.
Added User = 'sysadmin' to Group = 'Pos_9002       '

Processing Project Files...
Executed: 'chgrp-R  9000 /usr/users/sysadmin/User_Storage
Executed: 'chgrp-R  9001
/usr/edss/global_folder/project/GCCS_30950030

Processing Position Files...
Executed: 'chgrp-R  9002
/usr/edss/global_folder/position/GCCS_30950029/GCCSUSER_30950032
Executed: 'chgrp-R  9003
/usr/edss/global_folder/position/GCCS_30950029/SYSADMIN_30950034
Executed: 'chgrp-R  9004
/usr/edss/global_folder/position/GCCS_30950029/SYSMAN_30950035
Executed: 'chgrp-R  9005
/usr/edss/global_folder/position/dtd40/USER32
```

2. Output similiar to the following should be observered or should be seen in the update_log file.

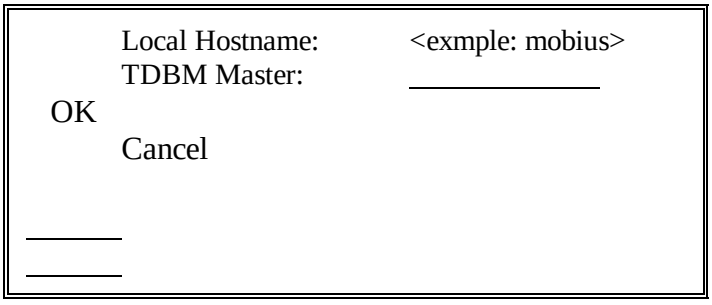
6.6 Loading User Account Groups

Prior to creating any user accounts or loading any applications on the EM server the GCCS COE account group and the Kernel Patch 3 segment must be loaded. In addition if the Character based interface is used the CharIF account group must be loaded. The GCCS COE and CharIF account group segments are located on Application Tape 1; the Kernel Patch 3 segment is located on "hornet" at the OSF. To load these segments execute the following:

1. Bring up the Segment Installer and select the Kernel Patch 3 segment for installation. Do not reboot the system until the GCCS COE is loaded and configured.

2. After the Kernel Patch 3 segment is installed select the latest version of the GCCS COE 2.2 segment for installation. If using tape, insure that you specify */dev/rmt/0mbn*. GCCS COE is actually three segments (GCCS COE, UB Core, and Link 11) and will only load successfully if the "b" option is used.

3. After the successful completion of the installation you will be instructed to configure the system by selecting "System Configuration" from the "Networks" menu. This will display the "SysCon Window". If the SysCon GUI looks like the following, you must cancel and restart the system prior to continuing.



4. On the right side of the SysCon Window verify that the hostname in the Local Hostname: field is your workstation's hostname.

5. In the TDBM Master: field, enter the TDBM Server hostname for your workstation. If no TDBM master server exist at your site enter the hostname of the EM server.

6. Any hostname may be entered in the following fields, but typically in the GCCS environment they should all be the TDBM server hostname. If no TDBM master server exist at your site enter the hostname of the EM server.

admin		qs	
prt		wdbm	

7. On the left side of the SysCon Window the Full Host #1 will be the hostname of the TDBM Master. You may add additional hosts by clicking on the toggle box beside the host entry you wish to change. When the toggle box is activated (**yellow**), the host is designated as a Full host; and when the toggle box is deactivated (**empty**), it is designated as a Printer host.

NOTE: On GCCS networks, the 5 printer host fields should always be left empty.

---

8. Click the name field next to the appropriate toggle box. The field will become active and is now editable. Enter the name of the host.

9. Click [**OK**] to save the changes you have made to the Hosts box.

10. After the system is configured you should reboot the system as instructed, using the "Restart" option under the "System" menu.

11. If the Character based interface is to be used the CharIF account group should be loaded next. There is no special configuration required when loading this segment.

6.7 Loading Required Segments

Table 6.7-1 list all the segments that must be installed on the Executive Manager server. Any special instructions required when installing the segment are listed in the comments field. All the segments are installed using the Segment Installer.

Table 6.7-1. GCCS 2.2 Core and Network Management Segments

Application	Version	Size	Tape	Comments
GCCS Core Segments				
Applix	3.2	92379	2.2 (AP.1)	Must be loaded before CCAPPS
ASET Client	gv.1.02	25	2.2 (AP.1)	ASETSV Must be installed first
* Aset Server	gv.1.04.03	2233	2.2 (AP.2)	
* Auditing	3.0.04	112	2.2 (AP.1)	
* BSM Patch.P1	1.1.06	20	2.2 (AP.1)	Load patch before deinstalling old audit segments
* Cmd Ctr Apps	3.1.2	103166	2.2 (AP.1)	

* EM Patch	6.0.1	22462	2.2 (AP.1)	Load only on an upgrade from 2.1to 2.2
* EM Printer Admin	2.3.1.04	3084	2.2 (AP.1)	
* filemgr	1.0	19	2.2 (AP.1)	
* GCCS COE	2.2.0.5.02	68153	2.2 (AP.1)	Must reboot after configuring.
* Kernel Patch 1	1.0	370	2.2 (AP.1)	Must reboot after loading.
* Kernel Patch 2	1.0	309	2.2 (AP.1)	
GCCS ftp tool	4.3	342	2.2 (AP.1)	
ICON FOR APPLIX	1.0	21	2.2 (AP.1)	Install if not using Sybase
* Mail Services	2.2	2830	2.2 (AP.2)	
PERL	6.0	4720	2.2 (AP.1)	
Remote Install	1.1.1	2068	2.2 (AP.1)	
Run_Remote	1.3.02	86	2.2 (AP.1)	
* System Maintenance	1.7	421	2.2 (AP.1)	
* Tcl/Tk Application	7.5	10504	2.2 (AP.1)	
* Unix Systems MGMT Agent	2.0.0.02	985	2.2 (AP.1)	
UPSI Power Monitor	1.3.b	411	2.2 (AP.1)	Cable must be connected prior to installation. Load only if using UPSI system.
* WABI Desktop	2.1	10133	2.2 (AP.2)	
XLOCK ICON	1.0	21	2.2 (AP.1)	
Network Management Segments				
NETM Memory Config	1.0.04	26	2.2 (AP.2)	
Network Monitoring Agent	4.5.03	26820	2.2 (AP.2)	

6.8 Building a Kernel Network Installer

The GCCS COE Kernel Version 2.2 tape contains two tar files. The first tar file is used to load the GCCS COE Kernel directly from tape. The second file can be placed on a shared file system and loaded over the network. This option is significantly faster than using tape. The following steps show how to make the EM server a Kernel Network Installer, although any platform with sufficient disk space can be used.

1. Load the tape in a tape drive and execute the following:

```
cd /h/data/global
mt -f /dev/rmt/0mn fsf 1<Return>
tar xvf /dev/rmt/0m<Return>
```

2. A file named "kernel_2.2_tar" will be extracted from the tape. This file is approximately 66MB in size. You should insure that "*/h/data/global*" has sufficient disk space to hold this file.